



County of Los Angeles
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

713 KENNETH HAHN HALL OF ADMINISTRATION • LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012
(213) 974-1101
<http://cao.co.la.ca.us>

DAVID E. JANSSEN
Chief Administrative Officer

December 17, 2004

To: Supervisor Gloria Molina, Chair
Supervisor Yvonne B. Burke
Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky
Supervisor Don Knabe
Supervisor Michael D. Antonovich

From: David E. Janssen
Chief Administrative Officer

Board of Supervisors
GLORIA MOLINA
First District

YVONNE B. BURKE
Second District

ZEV YAROSLAVSKY
Third District

DON KNABE
Fourth District

MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH
Fifth District

WASHINGTON UPDATE: 2004 END-OF-SESSION REPORT

This report contains Congressional legislative actions on issues of County interest during the second session of the 108th Congress. Marked by gridlock and divisiveness, the 108th Congress adjourned on December 8, 2004 with many issues still unresolved, including the reauthorization of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), surface transportation, and Workforce Investment Act programs. Congress also was unable to pass a Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2005 budget resolution, and did not enact any legislation that would affect Federal revenue received by the County under entitlement programs, including Medicaid, TANF, and Title IV-E foster care. On January 4, 2005, the new 109th Congress will convene.

FFY 2005 APPROPRIATIONS

Congress did not enact nine of the 13 appropriation bills that fund discretionary programs for FFY 2005, which began on October 1, 2004, before the November elections. After reconvening for a lame duck session, Congress merged those nine bills into an omnibus appropriations bill, H.R. 4818 (P.L. 108-447), which was signed into law on December 8, 2004. This bill funds all programs of County interest except for Department of Homeland Security programs that were funded under H.R. 4567 (P.L. 108-334), the FFY 2005 Homeland Security appropriations bill, which was enacted in October.

The FFY 2005 omnibus appropriations bill included an overall net increase of one percent in discretionary spending. To limit overall discretionary spending, conferees included language that imposes an across-the-board cut of 0.8% on all non-defense, non-homeland security activities with an additional 0.54% across-the-board cut on Departments of Justice, Commerce, and State activities. Most programs of County interest are funded in FFY 2005 at levels similar to FFY 2004. Funding highlights in the bill include:

- State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) funding is increased from \$297 million in FFY 2004 to \$301 million in FFY 2005;
- COPS Hiring Grant funding is cut from \$119 million to \$10 million;
- The Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) and Byrne Law Enforcement Grant are merged into a new Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) funded at \$626 million in FFY 2005. Funding for direct formula grants to local governments under JAG will be more than \$95 million higher than the amount that was available for LLEBG in FFY 2004. The new JAG is described in greater detail later in the Criminal Justice/Homeland Security section of this report.
- Community Development Block Grant formula funding is cut from \$4.33 billion in FFY 2004 to \$4.11 billion in FFY 2005.
- Section 8 housing funding is increased by about \$1 billion, an amount which is expected to be sufficient to fund all current Section 8 housing units under contract. Congress rejected the President's proposal to convert Section 8 into a block grant that would have been funded at a far lower level.

A comparison of FFY 2004 and FFY 2005 funding for programs of County interest is included in Attachment I, and a list of earmarked funding for projects of County interest is included in Attachment II.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE /HOMELAND SECURITY

Justice Assistance Grant: The omnibus appropriations bill (H.R. 4818) for FFY 2005 merged the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) and Byrne Law Enforcement Grant into a new Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) pursuant to Section 201 of H.R. 3036, the Department of Justice Authorization Act, as passed by the House on March 30, 2004.

Under LLEBG, funds are allocated directly to local governments based on the number of violent crimes. The Byrne Grant allocates funds to states based on population with a requirement that a state pass through a portion of its allotment to local governments based on their relative percentage share of total state and local criminal justice expenditures. LLEBG also had a "disparate allocation" provision, which requires a county and a city in the county to agree on how LLEBG funds are divided between them if the state attorney general certifies that a disparate allocation exists. Since the program's inception, the State Attorney General has certified that a disparate allocation exists with respect to the allocation of LLEBG funds to the County and City of Los Angeles.

H.R. 3036 merges LLEBG and the Byrne Grant into a single grant (JAG) under which 40% of total funding will be allocated directly to local governments based on the number of violent crimes as in LLEBG and 60% will be allocated to states, which would be required to pass through a portion of their allotments to local governments as in the Byrne Grant. The bill modifies the disparate allocation provision by transferring responsibility for certifying a disparate allocation from the state attorney general to the Department of Justice (DOJ), which would be required to certify that a disparate allocation exists if a county can establish that a city, otherwise, will receive one and half times what the county will receive. In effect, the County and City of Los Angeles will continue to be required to agree on the division on local formula grant funds because a disparate allocation will continue to exist.

The County's FFY 2005 JAG revenue will be significantly higher than its combined FFY 2004 LLEBG and Byrne Grant funds because the 60/40 split for dividing JAG funds between state and local formula grants significantly increases the share of total funding allocated to local governments. This is especially true in FFY 2005 because only 40% of \$96 million in JAG funds that are earmarked for specific projects are deducted from local formula grants unlike FFY 2004 when all earmarked funds were taken from LLEBG. As a result, in FFY 2005, nearly \$212 million will be available for JAG local formula grants, which is more than \$95 million higher than FFY 2004 LLEBG formula grant funding.

State and local governments will have greater flexibility over the use of Federal funds under JAG than under the LLEBG and Byrne Grant. JAG funds may be used to pay for additional personnel, equipment, supplies, contractual support, training, technical assistance, and information systems for criminal justice, including: law enforcement; prosecution and courts; prevention and education; corrections and community corrections; drug treatment; and planning, evaluation, and technology improvement. Moreover, unlike the LLEBG and Byrne Grant,

JAG does not have a non-Federal match requirement, and permits states and localities to earn interest on their JAG funds before spending them. Any interest earnings and grant funds must be spent within four years.

FFY 2004 State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) Funding: In June, the County received \$13.88 million in FFY 2004 in SCAAP reimbursement for undocumented criminal alien jail costs incurred during the County's 2002-03 fiscal year. In comparison, the County received \$11.45 million in FFY 2003.

Homeland Security Grant Allocation Formula: Despite calls by the 9/11 Commission and many in Congress to allocate homeland security grant funds based on factors, such as terrorist threat levels and critical infrastructure, Congress did not change the current allocation formula that allocates a disproportionately high share of total funding per capita to less populous states. The House and Senate intelligence reform bills (H.R. 10/S. 2845) included two very different approaches for allocating homeland security grant funds, but conferees were unable to agree on an approach. Therefore, the final intelligence bill (S. 2845), which the President signed into law today, does not contain any homeland security grant language.

The House-passed intelligence bill, H.R. 10, included a provision modified from H.R. 3266 (Cox, R-CA), a homeland security grant bill. Under H.R. 10, the State Homeland Security Grant (SHSG) and the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) programs would be combined into a single grant in which funds would be allocated based on terrorist threats and critical infrastructure. The current small state minimum (SSM) of 0.75% would be reduced to 0.25% except the SSM would be 0.45% for states that have a "significant" international border or that are "adjoining a body of water within North America through which an international boundary line extends." The Senate bill, S. 2845 (Collins, R-ME) included language that would maintain the 0.75% SSM and also maintain UASI as a separate program.

FFY 2005 Homeland Security Grant Awards: On December 3, 2004, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) awarded FFY 2005 homeland security formula grants and UASI high-threat urban area grants. Total combined homeland security formula grant and UASI funding for California fell from approximately \$324 million to \$279 million though its percentage share of total funding slightly increased. California's SHSG allotment fell from \$139.96 million in FFY 2004 to \$84.61 million, and its Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program funding fell from \$39.75 million to \$30.77 million. UASI high-threat urban area grant funding for the City of Los Angeles rose from \$28.10 million in

FFY 2004 to \$61.25 million in FFY 2005 while the UASI grant for Long Beach fell from \$12.06 million to \$7.99 million. Under UASI, the core city and core county share the responsibility for deciding how funds are expended.

DHS also announced the allocation of \$25 million in UASI funds set aside for non-profit organizations determined to be at risk of terrorist attacks in high-threat urban areas, including Los Angeles where non-profit organizations will receive a total of \$3.75 million. Under DHS guidelines, nonprofit organizations must apply to the State, which will make grant awards.

Immigration Provisions in Intelligence Reform Bill: Contentious immigration issues contributed to the delay in passing the intelligence reform bill (S. 2845). The final bill, which was signed into law, adopted many of the 9/11 Commission's recommendations to improve national security and prevent terrorist attacks. Most notably, it creates a director of national intelligence who will develop a budget for all 15 intelligence agencies and be the principal advisor to the President on intelligence matters. However, military intelligence agencies still will maintain control over the day-to-day implementation of their budgets and tactical operations.

Conferees dropped House proposals to deny driver's licenses to undocumented immigrants, bar the use of matricula consular identification cards, expedite deportations without judicial review. Congress is expected to consider these immigration provisions soon after the 109th Congress convenes in January 2005.

The final intelligence reform bill does include the following immigration-related provisions:

- Authorizes, subject to available appropriations, an increase of at least 2,000 border patrol agents in each of FFYs 2006 through 2010;
- Authorizes, subject to available appropriations, an increase of at least 800 immigration investigators in each of FFYs 2006 through 2010;
- Authorizes, subject to available appropriations, an increase of at least 8,000 beds for immigration detention and removal operations in each of FFYs 2006 through 2010;
- Requires the integration, within two years, of a new biometric entry-exit program with all Department of Homeland Security, Justice, and State data bases with information on non-citizens;

- Requires the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), within one year, to issue minimum standards for the processing and issuance of birth certificates after which states and localities will have two years to comply. After that period, the Federal government would be prohibited from accepting any birth certificate that does not conform to the standards unless HHS determines that the state made a reasonable effort to comply, but was unable to do so. The bill also authorizes such sums as may be necessary for FFYs 2005 through 2009 to assist states in complying with the new mandate.
- Requires the Department of Transportation and DHS, within 18 months, to issue minimum standards on the content and security of state driver's licenses and identification cards after which states will have two years to comply. If a state is found to be out of compliance, the Federal government would be prohibited from accepting it as valid identification for purposes, such as the boarding of airplanes. However, if the Secretary of Transportation determines that the state made a reasonable effort to comply, but was unable to do so, the Secretary would be allowed to extend the deadline for up to two years. The bill also authorizes such sums as may be necessary for FFYs 2005 through 2009 to assist states in complying with the new mandate.

Public Safety Communications: The final intelligence reform bill, S. 2845, includes language aimed at improving interoperable communications between public safety agencies. The bill directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a program to enhance public safety interoperable communications at all levels of government, including by developing minimum capabilities for communications interoperability for public safety agencies and by providing technical assistance and grants to state and local public safety agencies.

The Secretary also is authorized to make multi-year advance commitments of up to \$150 million a year for three years to state and local governments and Indian tribes to enhance the interoperable communications capabilities of first responders. In practice, however, few, if any, multi-year commitments may be made because they "may be made only as amounts are provided in authorization and appropriations laws." Congress rarely enacts appropriations for more than one fiscal year at a time.

HEALTH

Medicaid: Congress did not enact the Administration's FFY 2005 budget proposal to reduce Medicaid spending by \$9.6 billion over five years. The Administration had proposed to restrict the use of Intergovernmental Transfers (IGTs) to draw down Federal Medicaid funds and cap Medicaid payments to

government providers. The Administration never drafted legislation to implement its proposal, and no Member of Congress introduced such legislation. The House Energy and Commerce Committee held two hearings in 2004 on Medicaid financing at which members from both parties supported how IGTs are used in their respective states. The Senate Finance Committee did not hold any hearings on the issue.

Bioterrorism Grants: In the spring, the County received a FFY 2004 hospital preparedness grant of about \$15.6 million and a public health bioterrorism grant of \$27.1 million. The County is one of only three local governments to receive direct grants under either program.

Bioterrorism Fund Reallocation: In May, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) announced that it would reallocate a portion of FFY 2004 public health bioterrorism grant funds to a new Cities Readiness Initiative to assist public health agencies in 21 of the nation's most populous urban areas to prepare and respond to major bioterrorist attacks. Out of the \$27 million in funds that were reallocated to targeted local jurisdictions, the County received an additional \$2.67 million in FFY 2004 funding.

Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act: Shortly before Congress adjourned, the President signed into law a bill (S. 1194; P.L. 108-732) to authorize \$50 million for FFY 2005 and such sums as may be necessary for FFYs 2006 through 2009 for grants to state and local governments to expand mental health courts and activities which target services to non-violent offenders who have a mental illness.

State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP): On October 1, 2004, approximately \$1.1 billion in SCHIP funds not expended by states within statutory time limits lapsed and returned to the U.S. Treasury. Efforts to allow states to retain unspent SCHIP funds failed.

HUMAN SERVICES

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Reauthorization: The original authorization and appropriations for TANF expired two years ago. Since that time, the House passed its reauthorization bill (H.R. 4), but the Senate had been unable to agree to setting time limits for floor debate on its version. Both House and Senate versions would increase the work participation requirements for states and provide less flexibility to TANF recipients in meeting those requirements, but the Senate work requirements would be far less stringent and costly to meet. The Senate bill also contained \$6 billion more in child care

funding than the House counterpart. Due to the failure to agree on a multi-year TANF reauthorization bill, Congress has had to enact eight short-term extensions. The latest short-term extension (P.L. 108-308) funds TANF through March 31, 2005.

On a TANF-related issue, H.R. 4818, the FFY 2004 omnibus appropriations bill (P.L. 108-447) included language to continue the option for states to transfer up to 10 percent of TANF funds to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), which can be used for a wide range of social services. California uses this transfer authority in order to use SSBG funds to reduce State General Fund costs for social services, such as In-Home Supportive Services, foster care, and child welfare services.

Food Stamp Penalty Relief: Recognizing the dramatic improvement in the State's error rate, in May, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) agreed to drastically reduce the \$185.4 million in Food Stamp quality control penalties for FFYs 2000 through 2002. The County's share of the original penalty totaled \$143.1 million. Under the settlement reached with the State of California, the County is not required to make any penalty payment at this time, and the County's only potential liability involves the \$62.5 million held at-risk statewide that could be imposed if the State fails to meet specified error rate targets in FFYs 2003 through 2007.

Food Stamp Benefits for Families of Military Personnel: The FFY 2005 omnibus appropriations bill (P.L. 107-447) included County-supported language to not count any additional payment to military personnel while they are deployed to a combat zone in determining Food Stamp eligibility and benefits for their family members. The Administration's FFY 2005 budget also proposed to exclude such combat pay in determining Food Stamp benefits.

Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Reauthorization: Both houses of Congress passed WIA reauthorization bills (H.R. 1261; S. 1627), but a conference committee never convened on the legislation after the Senate did not name conferees. Senate Democrats refused to allow the bill to go to conference committee because they were concerned that they would not have a meaningful voice.

Passed on a partisan vote of 220 to 204, the House passed its bill in May 2003. The House version would consolidate Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Employment Service Grants into a single state block grant for "Comprehensive Employment and Training Activities for Adults." The Senate passed its version (S. 1627) on a bipartisan basis without debate in November 2003. The Senate bill would

maintain the current separate Adult, Dislocated Worker, Employment Service, and Youth programs, supported by your Board. The two biggest areas of disagreement involved language in the House bill, which would allow faith-based organizations that discriminate in hiring to receive WIA grants and which would create the new state block grant for adults.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) Reauthorization:

The authorization for TEA-21 highway and other surface transportation programs originally expired on September 30, 2003. Since that time, TEA-21 has operated on short-term funding extensions. This year, the TEA-21 reauthorization bill (H.R. 3550) was stalled in a House/Senate conference committee for months. The main obstacles to passage included the overall level of funding and the distribution of those funds among the states. After conferees failed to agree on a six-year reauthorization bill, Congress enacted H.R. 5183 (P.L. 108-310), which extends funding for eight months through May 31, 2005. Under this extension, no new earmarks were funded, including none of the projects requested by the County in the TEA-21 reauthorization bill.

CALFED: In October, Congress adopted and the President signed a six-year, \$389 million reauthorization bill (P.L. 108-361) for the CALFED Bay-Delta water project. The law will implement a plan to restore the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay Delta ecosystem, as well as improve statewide water supply, flood control, and water quality. The program's original authorization expired in 2000.

Defense Base Closures: The FFY 2005 Defense authorization bill (H.R. 4200; P.L. 108-375), which the President signed into law, did not include a House provision that would have delayed the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process for two years until 2007. Consequently, the BRAC process to determine which military bases will close will begin in 2005. Of major interest to the County is the future of the Los Angeles Air Force Base/Space and Missile Systems Center (LAAFB). Senator Feinstein sent a letter to Senators Warner (R-VA) and Levin (D-MI) the respective Chair and Ranking Member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, urging them to reverse their opposition to House provision to delay the BRAC process. The Administration also opposed any delay.

OTHER ISSUES

Social Security Legislation: In March, the President signed the Social Security Protection Act of 2004 (H.R. 743; P.L. 108-203) into law, which focused mainly on reducing fraud and abuse in the Social Security and Supplemental Security

Income programs. The bill also included a provision requiring public employers, such as the County, that do not cover their employees under Social Security to notify new hires who begin work on or after January 1, 2005 about the effects of the windfall elimination provision (WEP) and government pension offset (GPO) on Social Security retirement benefits for employees and their spouses.

Runaway Film Production: Congress adopted and the President signed the American Jobs Creation Act (H.R. 4520; P.L. 108-357) into law. Commonly known as the corporate tax bill, H.R. 4520 contains a County-supported provision providing \$336 million in tax deductions to companies producing motion pictures and television shows within the United States.

Noxious Weed Control: In October, the President signed the Noxious Weed Control and Eradication Act (S. 144, P.L. 108-412) into law, which authorizes competitive weed control and eradication grants to weed management entities, including the County's. Noxious weeds, such as Arundo, contribute to flood and fire hazards in County watersheds, populated communities, and sensitive ecological areas. The bill authorizes a total of \$15 million a year for grants and agreements for FFYs 2005 through 2009.

Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) Reauthorization: Similar to many other reauthorizations, Congress did not take final action on WRDA. The Act authorizes the Army Corps of Engineers to plan, design, construct, operate and maintain water resource projects. In September 2003, the House adopted its bill (H.R. 2557) by a vote of 412-8.

This year, the Senate Energy and Public Works Committee adopted its version of the legislation (S. 2773) but no further action was taken, due in part to the Committee's focus on trying to advance the TEA-21 legislation which also is under its jurisdiction. The Senate bill authorizes the Corps to undertake two studies requested by the County: the Santa Monica Beach replenishment project and the Nicholas Canyon Beach Bank stabilization/re-vegetation study.

We will continue to keep you advised.

DEJ:GK
MAL:MT:ib

c: Executive Officer, Board of Supervisors
County Counsel
All Department Heads
Legislative Strategist

**FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR (FFY) 2005 FUNDING LEVELS
FOR PROGRAMS OF COUNTY INTEREST ¹**
(in millions)

PROGRAMS	<u>2004</u>	<u>President 2005</u>	<u>Final 2005</u>
<u>Homeland Security</u>			
State Homeland Security Grant	\$ 1,689	\$ 700	\$ 1,100
State and Local Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention	497	500	400
High-Threat Urban Area Grants ²	721	1,200	885
Rail and Transit Security ^{2,3}			150
Port Security			150
Emergency Management Performance Grants	179	170	180
Firefighting Grants	746	500	650
SAFER ⁴			65
<u>Justice</u>			
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	297	0	301
COPS Interoperable Communications	84	2	99
COPS Hiring Grants	119	0	10
COPS Technologies Grants	157	0	137
DNA Initiative	99	176	109
Local Law Enforcement Block Grant	223	0	0
Byrne Formula Grant	495	0	0
Justice Assistance Grant ⁵	0	529	626
Juvenile Justice Formula Grant	83	90	83
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant ⁶	59	0	54
Southwest Border Prosecutor Program	30	47	30
<u>Health and Human Services</u>			
Bioterrorism Public Health Grants	934	829	865
HRSA Hospital Preparedness Grants	515	476	491
Ryan White AIDS Total	2,045	2,080	2,073
Ryan White AIDS Emergency Assistance	615	615	610
Community Health Centers	1,670	1,753	1,734
Substance Abuse Block Grant	1,779	1,832	1,696
Mental Health Block Grant	413	414	433
Maternal and Child Health Grant	730	730	724
Family Planning	278	278	286
Community Access Program	84	10	83
Preventive Health Block Grant	132	132	131
Social Services Block Grant	1,700	1,700	1,686
Community Services Block Grant	642	495	637
Child Welfare Services	289	292	290
Independent Living ⁷	185	200	186
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	404	505	404

PROGRAMS	<u>2004</u>	<u>President 2005</u>	<u>Final 2005</u>
<u>Health and Human Services, cont.</u>			
Child Care Development Block Grant	2,087	2,100	2,083
Refugee Assistance	448	473	484
Administration on Aging (AoA) Total	1,374	1,377	1,393
AoA Family Caregivers	159	162	156
AoA Nutrition	714	719	719
AoA Supportive Services	354	357	354
Child Support Enforcement	3,898	3,941	4,411
 <u>Labor</u>			
Dislocated Workers	1,454	0	1,468
Adult Training	899	0	891
Youth Training	995	1,001	986
State Employment Service	787	0	781
Consolidated WIA Grant ⁸	0	3,279	0
Title-V Older Americans Employment	439	440	437
 <u>Housing and Urban Development</u>			
Community Development Block Grant (Formula Grant)	4,331	4,324	4,110
Homeless Assistance Grants	1,260	1,282	1,241
HOME (Formula Grant)	1,854	1,860	1,785
Section 8 Housing Assistance	17,531	16,920	18,550
Public Housing Operating Fund	3,579	3,573	2,438
Public Housing Capital Fund	2,696	2,674	2,579
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS	295	295	282
American Dream Downpayment Initiative	87	200	50
Brownfields	25	0	24
 <u>Other</u>			
Federal Aid to Highways Obligation Ceiling	33,643	33,643	34,720

Footnotes

¹ Final 2005 funding levels in this chart reflect a .80% across-the-board cut that H.R. 4818, the omnibus FFY 2005 appropriations bill, applies to all non-homeland security activities except Department of Justice activities are subject to an additional .54% across-the-board cut.

² These programs are part of the President's Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) request.

³ For FFY 2005, the President requested \$200 million for UASI Targeted Infrastructure Protection Grants to protect critical facilities, including transportation infrastructure. Both the House and Senate rejected this request, and instead appropriated UASI funds for rail and transit security.

- ⁴ SAFER refers to the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Firefighting program, which provides financial assistance for hiring firefighters.
- ⁵ The President proposed to consolidate the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) and Byrne Formula Grant into a new Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) pursuant to Section 201 of H.R. 3036, the Justice Authorization Act. After set-asides for specific projects are deducted, nearly \$212 million would be available for direct formula grants to local governments under JAG in FFY 2005, which is over \$95 million more than total LLEBG formula grant funding in FFY 2004.
- ⁶ The President proposed to replace the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant with a Juvenile Delinquency Block Grant, which provides for greater flexibility over the use of funds.
- ⁷ Includes \$47 million for Independent Living Training Voucher Grants.
- ⁸ The President proposed the consolidation of State Employment Service, Dislocated Worker, Youth, and Adult Training Grants into a single Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Block Grant.

**EARMARKED FUNDING FOR PROJECTS OF COUNTY INTEREST IN
FFY 2005 OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS BILL (H.R. 4818)**

<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Law Enforcement Technologies	\$ 750,000
Los Angeles County Gang Alternative Program	\$ 150,000
Coast of California Storm and Tidal Wave Study	\$ 450,000
Los Angeles County Regional Dredged Material Management Plan	\$ 630,000
Marina Del Rey & Ballona Creek Sediment Control and Trash Debris Management Plan Feasibility	\$ 175,000
Ballona Creek Environmental Restoration Study	\$ 225,000
California Coastal Sediment Master Plan	\$ 116,000
Los Angeles Dredged Material Ocean Disposal	\$ 100,000
LACDA Operation and Maintenance	\$ 5,376,000
LACDA Stormwater Management Plan	\$ 125,000
Los Angeles River and Tujunga Wash Restoration Study	\$ 100,000
Sun Valley Watershed Project	\$ 38,000